BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery. LA TOUT DE NESLE-IRISH HAYMAKER-BRIAN BOROLIME.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Matince at 1-ORPHER AUX EN-NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel. -

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE WEITE FAWN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- A PLASH OF

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Sons OF LIBERTY-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway,-Humpty Dumpty,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - BTHIO-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 750 Broadway. Songs BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -BALLET, PARCE, TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic IRVING HALL, Irving place, GREAT MONOLOGUE EN-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue. - POPULAR

TERRACE GARDEN-POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, corner of Atlantic and Clin NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. No. 513 BROADWAY .- WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE

New York, Saturday, June 13, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 12.

The Czar of Russia in his desire to alleviate suffer ing in war objects to the use of bullets which explode in the flesh after penetration. Napoleon unite with him in condemning their use. The specie in the Bank of France decreased in amount. Politics dull in England. An Atlantic cable dividend will be paid on the 1st of July.

The fourth day of the Ascot Heath races passed pleasantly. Consols, 95 a 95%, money. Five-twenties, 72% in

London and 77% a 77% in Frankfort. Cotton heavy and lower, with middling uplands at 10% a 11d. Breadstutts and provisions without

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution requesting the President to intercede for the release of Mc Mahon, the Fenian prisoner at Kingston, Canada was passed. The bill providing for contested elections in Washington city was reported back with amendments. A bill in relation to the Western Union Pacific Railroad, allowing the company to occupy portions of Goat Island, in San Francisc harbor, for a depot, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over. Mr. Sherman's National Currency bill was then taken up. Several amendments proposed by taking a vote on the passage of the bill the Senate went into executive session. The Hon. Reverdy land a few hours previously, was confirmed, the Senate tendering him the compliment of acting upon his nomination without the usual reference to a com-

In the House a motion to accept the invitation to 27th inst., and to have the House represented by seven members, was agreed to. The Senate amendto by yeas 111, nays 28. The bill now goes to the President. A large number of private pension bills were reported and passed. The Tax bill was again considered in the evening session. Several para-graphs relative to stamp taxes were disposed of, and a lively discussion ensued on a proposed reduction of tax on the amount of circulation of banks and bankers. An evening session for to-day was dis-pensed with and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mazatlan and La Paz (Mexico) despatches state that Galan, the Governor of Lower California, is still a prisoner for having permitted an American vesse the customs dues. The feeling against Americans continues very bitter. Vega was being hotly pursued by Davalo's troops.

The Jerome Park races have been postponed on

account of the late storm until Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, when they will take place, rain or

The Chinese are still enjoying themselves in Washington. Yesterday they visited Caleb Cushing, who was the first American Minister in China, and General Hancock, who invited them to a review of the garrison on the 18th inst. Ben Wade was also vis-ited. To-day, however, the serious business of the mission with the State Department will commence.

The steamships City of New York and Louisian arrived at Quarantine yesterday, with an aggregate of 1,920 passengers on board. The City of New York was detained for fumigation, having had smallpox among her steerage passengers.

Timothy Heenan, a brother of the pugilist, was

shot in Philadelphia about twelve o'clock on Thursday night. He had an altercation with a mob of roughs on Fifth and Spruce streets, and twelve shots were fired at him. It was thought he would re cover. Jerry Eaton, said to be a well known pickpocket, and three other persons who were in the crowd were arrested.

In the Texas Reconstruction Convention on Thurs-1961, so far as it does not conflict with the constitution of the United States, was offered, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.
The Louisiana Board of Registration have received

a despatch from General Grant advising them to issue no more proclamations in conflict with the orders of General Buchanan relative to the installation of lately elected officers, as the subject is now before Congress and such action is a violation of the reconstruction laws.
The South Carolina Democratic Convention as

sembled at Columbia on the 8th inst. and elected delegates to the New York Convention, among them Wade Hampton, J. B. Campbell, R. B. Rhett, Jr., and

The impeachment trial of Robert C. Dorn, the Canal Commissioner, which has been quietly pro-gressing before the State Senate at Albany, was conluded yesterday by the acquittal of the accused on all the charges by a vote of 8 to 19.

At the regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society last evening Prof. Hartt, of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, late Geologist and Naturalist of the Agassiz expedition to Bra-will be admitted to a voice in this Presidential

zil, delivered an interesting discourse on "The Coast

cratic Convention organiz expressed no preference for any Presidential

The Cincinnati delegation to the New York Convention, in a caucus recently, determined to insist on the nomination of Pendleton, and in the event of on the nomination of Pendleton, and in the event of Chief Justice Chase receiving the nomination they will arrange to have Pendleton in his Cabinet. Silas and Charles T. James, brothers, were sen-tenced to death in the court at Worcester, Mass.,

esterday for the murder of the gambler The Board of Audit yesterday heard the claim of the New Haven Steam Navigation Company for \$15,000 for expenses incurred in repairing their boat pier at foot of Peck slip, destroyed by fire

\$2,000,000 worth of stock in the city and county re

Court in the case of Margaret Weish, alias Fanny Wright, who was convicted in December last of the nurder of police officer McChesney, in Canal street, near Mercer. The woman was sentenced to im

A suit was commenced in the Supreme Court yes terday by Charles Knox against the Mayor and Com monalty, for \$25,000 damages, for losses sustained by plaintiff in his business in consequence of the erec-tion of the Loew Bridge at Broadway and Fulton street. Plaintiff also sues for the abatement of the bridge as a nuisance. Decision reserved.

John G. Winter sues N. H. Chittenden in the Su-preme Court for the recovery of the value of a horse taken by the defendant from plaintin in 1865, after the surrender of the rebel armies. The defendant was an officer in the Union cavairy, and the plain-tiff was a citizen of Alabama. The case came up at Chambers on a motion to discharge Chittenden from

The stock market was dull but firm vesterday Government securities closed strong and active, after being dull and heavy during the early part of

the day. Gold closed at 140%. Extreme inertia was the ruling characteristic of was during every preceding day this week. The depression in the Liverpool market for cotton and preadstuffs was reflected in a marked degree in this commercial entrepot, and the influence extended to nearly all branches of business, but especially was it felt in those branches which are more nearly con-nected with and dependent upon the foreign markets. The revenue questions appear to be as far from final solution now as at any time since Congress assem-bled and the probabilities are that, though a bill be passed at the present session, it will be rushed through at the last moment, and the pernicious in fluence of hasty and unwise legislation, formerly evidenced in the hasty passage of the crudest measures, occasions apprehension lest tha evil con-sequences which almost necessarily emanate from hasty Congressional enactments are to be again ex perienced from the passage of the important but half digested Currency and Tariff and Internal Revenue bills which are now before Congress. Cotton, bread-stuffs, provisions and other leading commodities steadily favor the buyer and are lower, almost with-

The Presidential Contest-The Southern Balance of Power.

The elections of last fall, culminating in the fifty thousand democratic majority of the Empire State, broke the spell of republican invincibility and convinced the rank and file of the party that a dangerous popular reaction had set in against them. They had regarded the Presidential succession as a foregone conclusion; they had been sanguine of a certain, easy and overwhelming victory for their Presidential ticket with any candidate. But Connecticut, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York dispelled all such delusions, and after the startling revolution in the Empire State the republican masses and finally the radical leaders began to realize the necessity of calling upon Hercules and to confess that only General Grant could save them. They have accordingly made him the republican candidate. As with Taylor in 1848, there was the apprehension that, if not taken up by this side, General Grant might be by the other, and, as with Scott in 1852, it was felt that if saved at all only the first soldier of the land could save the party.

Still, it is apparent that against the revoluradicalism there is a powerful array of hostile elements existing, and that all these elements may be readily combined under the banner of Chief Justice Chase as the candidate of the National Democratic Convention. With Chase thus nominated against Grant the radical and the conservative party will each have in their candidate the proper embodiment of their policy. In Grant, the General-in-Chief of the Army, we have the appropriate embodiment of the radical policy, which looks to the supremacy of military authority; and in Chase, as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, we shall have the fitting embodiment of that policy which looks to the supremacy of the constitution and the subordination of the military to the civil authorities in times of peace. On the score of availability the argument in favor of the Chief Justice as the democratic nominee is equally strong. The republican party, with the abolition of slavery, fulfilled its mission, and with the extinction of slavery the old democratic party, on its old "time-honored principles," really ceased to exist. The republican party of to-day, as a reconstruction party, is drifting to a consolidated military and financial despotism; the democratic party, therefore, has no other alternative than the new departure of recognizing the legitimate results of the late rebel-

lion and of fighting with these recognitions for the landmarks of the constitution. In this view the nomination of Chief Justice Chase will require only the simplest explanation in the way of a platform. His name and his record, his position and his character, past and present, will be sufficient to attract to him all the regular opposition forces and large reinforcements of conservative republicans, East and West. That he will thus carry a majority of the electoral vote of the North is morally certain, admitting the popularity of Grant as the conqueror of the rebellion; for if any man can neutralize that popularity and bring this contest down to the great living issues of the day it is the man who provided and supplied the sinews of the war, the money which, after all, in raising, equipping and feeding our armies, subdued the rebellion. As a Western man and as the democratic nominee Chase will hold Ohio even against Grant, and the reaction of last fall in Pennsylvania and New York will not be lost, but extended. The republican journals are evidently alarmed and are pleading the cause of Pendleton and the Chicago platform of 1864. The radicals of Congress, apprehensive of danger in the North. are hurrying up the work of Southern restoration. From their proceedings we conclude that North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas

may be needed to secure General Grant.

This Southern balance of power is an item then, to be considered. It may be secured by the opposition with the nomination of Mr. Chase. His name and reputation among the Southern blacks as their friend will break the power of the carpet-baggers and bring over the black voters in large bodies to a fusion with the mass of the whites, and thus a large majority of the electoral vote of the South, if not the whole vote of that section, may be gained. With the nomination of the Chief Justice as the democratic candidate all fears among the Southern blacks of the restoration of slavery with the success of the democratic ticket will be dispelled, and all apprehen sions that the suffrage may be wrested from them will be set at rest. A fusion with the whites upon the mutual interests of the two races will follow, and upon this basis law and order and industry and confidence will be restored among them. The Southern black vote will thus become a bond of harmony as between whites and blacks and a balance of power against Northern aggressions upon Southern interests. On the other hand, if the present division of the Southern people. with the white man's party and the black man's party, be continued even a few years longer, it must inevitably result in a war of races, unless held in check by a regular stand-

Mr. Chase, then, is the man for the new democracy. They seem to understand it. They are beginning to realize the real issues and necessities of the crisis. They want a man who will bring them heavy reinforcements from the great Union party of the war: a man whose nomination will be the signal for a new departure and a new national party movement of the highest promise; a man whose name will fuse all the opposition elements of the North against radicalism and at the same time abolish the white man's party and the black man's party of the South; a man who can be elected with or without the restoration of the outside Southern States; and Chief Justice Chase is the man.

The Madison Avenue Extension

Ancient mythology has no more beautiful or poetic conception than the Lethean stream and its potency to hide the memories of the past. The modern managers of our municipal affairs if they will go on in the way they do, if they will insist in every possible way to cheat the public, and if they will allow contractors to do the same, should devise some practical method of hiding their misdeeds from the public. But they do not do this; they could not do it if they would; the fact is patent to everybody. Their misdeeds rise up in perpetual judgmen against them-are visible in every Corporation iob. All their power centralizes in filling their pockets from the city treasury, in corruption in robbery of our overburdened taxpayers and in protracting the robbery to the utmost limit of possibility.

In no work connected with our uptown im provements does this fact of corrupt jobbing and unpardonable and outrageous delay more palpably, more glaringly and more audaciously show itself than in the present condition of Madison avenue above Fifty-ninth street. The fault of the delay is wholly chargeable to the Common Council and the contractors having the work in charge. The street should have been finished long ago. Large sums have been drawn from the city treasury for the ostensible completion of the work; but it drags on its slow length-so slow, indeed, as scarcely to be visible to the naked eve. Between Fifty-ninth street and its upper terminus the street is in precisely the same condition it has been for months past. An occasional cart and an occasional solitary terious motions of manual labor on the street, and that is all-a show that something is being done-this and nothing more. Excavations almost as difficult and dangerous to pass as the gorges of a mountain range meet the eye at frequent intervals, huge piles of paving and curbstones are scattered all along, and at every step and turn "how not to do it" is most beautifully and impressively revealed. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. The public want the street completed. It is urgently needed as a relief to travel on the other uptown avenues. Public patience is exhausting itself.

Military Law.

O. L. Shepherd, who signs himself a "Brevet Brigadier," and commands in a sub-district of Alabama, is evidently a very shallow fellow, with an immense zeal to commend himself to favor near the headquarters of the army. Some soldiers recently expressed their political opinions. They hurrahed for the candidates they like and groaned for the candidates they are opposed to, and straightway down comes the astonishing Shepherd upon them, clothed with all the terrors of a general order. Shepherd, perhaps, does not often get the chance to make himself heard through general orders or otherwise, and therefore was not the man to lose this. Where was the offence? Is it an offence for soldiers to have political opinions? Why, then, has the republican party given so much activity to fostering political opinions in the army, backed by the legislation of the Congress that created the army? Is it an offence for soldiers to give expression to their opinions? That can hardly be, since Congress authorized their voting even in their camps in the very heat of the war. But they groaned for General Grant and cheered for McClellan and for Andrew Johnson, and as Grant is the commander of the army, that, says Shepherd, is insubordination. But Grant is a proper subject for the political opinions of people. He is a candidate, and that is the character in which, undoubtedly, he received the attention of the soldiers. How far, exactly, is the spirit of discipline to be carried in the matter of commanders who are candidates? Will it be an offence punishable by court martial for any soldier to vote against Grant? It is doubtful whether Shepherd himself knows which was the greater insubordination, to shout against Grant, who is commander, or for Johnson, who is President; but perhaps, when he has consulted the carpet-baggers who come to him from his radical masters at the capital, he will be able to answer any questions on that point, How long shall men hold their liberties at the discretion of creatures like the Brevet BrigaJustice Chase.

the Presidency, the prospects of the democracy, their candidate, platform, &c. It will be seen that this gentleman adheres as tenaclously as ever to the ideas of that uncom promising opposition of which he has becom the accepted representative in popular opinion at the same time he is evidently quite ready to accept Chase as the Presidential candidate of his party. That this exponent of the extreme views of the extreme democracy should be disposed to support Chase without abating a jot of his principles is the most noteworthy fact that has yet come out in the movemen in favor of the Chief Justice. It is one of the strongest points also, indicating how readily men of every view will agree on a champion devoted to the common constitutional rights of all. Pendleton is, of course, Vallandigham's first choice: but he holds that all points of preference in regard to men will be held only as subordinate to the right policy to assursuccess, and that Pendleton's supporters will not "be found pertinacious." Next to Pendleton he seems to regard the "broad, deep and sagacious" Chase. Chase is acceptable as a statesman-a man of great ability; above all as a civilian. His position on reconstruction is satisfactory. Only two points are against him-his opinions on suffrage and his financial ideas; and these are, perhaps, not insurmountable. He, for instance, may hold-as any man may-the conviction that negroes ought to vote, and this has little to do with the policy of the party, all the less that suffrage is a thing belonging exclusively to the States and with which the President can scarcely have any relation. As to the finances, Chase is even easier there. He is generally supposed to favor the payment of the bonds in gold. But Vallandigham has seen nothing that absolutely defines his position in that way; while on every greenback he reads "this note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private," &c., which words were written by Chase, and were, of course, deeply weighed when written. The Chief Justice, therefore, is acceptable to the peace democrats; and this indicates how absolutely he represents the main idea in the thoughts of the whole people that they are ready to lay aside peculiar differences in his favor, or themselves supply the arguments to get over those differences.

Municipal Troubles at New Orleans and at Washington.

The municipal trouble at New Orleans has been summarily settled by the orders of General Buchanan. Mayor Conway has entered upon his duties as the successor of the ex-Mayor, who, as appointed by General Sheridan, at first refused to recognize the authority of General Buchanan, which, after all, was final in the case by virtue of the simple fact that it is military authority alone which is supreme in the premises. For the same reason as the ex-Mayor, as having been appointed by General Sheridan, the old Chief of Police also declined to surrender his office until relieved by military authority. He did not recognize the Mayor's authority as sufficient to remove him. The old Recorder of the Third district refused to vacate without military orders, which were promptly furnished to the newly elected Recorder upon application at headquarters. All the newly elected Aldermen except one, and a quorum of Assistant Alder men, have been qualified. What is specially noteworthy in the resistance of the New Orleans radical officeholders to the military authority that has compelled them to vacate i this-that not the slightest objection or complaint was made by them or by their friends against the exercise of military authority to the old story of the difference between my bull goring your ox or yours goring mine. Military authority is an angel of light if it wields its sword in favor of the radicals; but otherwise it is a demon to be doubly damned.

A similar inconsistency is manifest in the views of the radicals respecting the contested election case in Washington. Mr. Bowen, the republican candidate, having been sworn in as Mayor in violation of the city charter, the conservative members of the City Council were, on the 11th instant, excluded by the police from their regular places of meeting, and, repairing to the basement of the City Hall, held a joint meeting, at which they elected as Mayor, ad interim, ex-Alderman T. E. Lloyd. On the other hand the radicals have invoked not only the aid of the police, but also, in Mr. Stewart's bill, the direct interference of Congress, in order to enable them to carry out their schemes. Thus they do not hesitate to avail themselves of the strength of "the powers that be" when that strength can be diverted to their own favor.

The apathy of the American public in view of arbitrary interference on the part of government, either by military authority or by police force, with municipal and individual rights, may be accounted for as one result of the stunning shock which our late civil war gave to all our previous habits of thought and action. The rigorous necessities of war con strained us to submit to many things to which we would never have dreamed of submitting in time of peace. So long as the reconstruction of the Southern States shall be postponed the sword must virtually rule there as the symbol of federal authority. But when reconstruction shall have been consummated, and the nation shall rejoice in a conservative President and a conservative Congress, acting harmoniously together, we may hope that the American people will learn again their old lessons of self-government, and that their former jealousy of either military or police interference with their municipal and individual rights will revive.

THE OPPOSITION TO CHASE. -The opposit tion to the nomination of Chief Justice Chase by the national party comes principally from the rankest of the radical organs. The democratic and conservative papers all over the country are gradually declaring in tavor of the movement, and the wisest of the opposition leaders are yielding to the popular pressure and making haste to announce themselves as favorable to Chase's nomination. Every sensible democrat ought to know that the mortal terror evinced by the radicals at the idea of Chase as the candidate of the national party is convincing proof that they consider the nomination of the Chief Justice equivalent to his election.

ole of the nulsances on our thoroughfares is the filling of the roadway, whenever a house is about to be erected or repaired, with immense beds of mortar, piles of debris and pyramids of brick. The temporary obstruction of an avenue cannot, perhaps, at all times be avoided; but these interferences should not, to the inconvenience of the public, be continued for weeks and often for months at a time. It is not necessary, because a builder is about to put up a three story house, that he should appropriate half a block of the street to his con venience, and to the injury, in many ways, of those who happen to live or have stores or offices in the vicinity. Except when necessitated to cart to or away from a place on which a building is in course of erection or repair materials for the proper progress of the work

Obstructing the Streets.

One of the most unmitigated and un

no such obstructions as we complain of should be countenanced by those whose business it is to keep the great thoroughfares open to the public. In the upper districts of the city there are unimproved lots near every new structure which can be used to dump brick, lime, sand and timber upon; and in the more densely built sections the cellars may be made the scene for the mixing of mortar and the storing of brick quite as well as the pavement, so necessary to commerce. The Street Commissioner is by ordinance amply clothed with

Is It a Dead Letter !- Light Wanted! We desire information on a dark subject. Is

section twenty-nine of the ordinance regulating

accommodation coaches, cabs and other

power to keep the avenues of the city clear

of unnecessary obstructions, and he ought to

use it in behalt of the citizens.

vehicles authorized to traverse the streets at night a dead letter, or has it been abrogated? Perhaps Captain Geer, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, or Marshal Tappan can inform the public why it is that so much of the section which requires every stage or coach running after sundown to have "a sufficient light, lamp or candle" so placed as to distinguish the number of the vehicle is not more rigidly enforced? There is not a night in the week that this ordinance is not set at naught. Coaches and cabs may be seen passing up and down our thoroughfares at breakneck speed with no lighted "lamp or candle" on them to warn pedestrians of approaching danger, and the wonder is that so few accidents, under the circumstances, have happened. We are aware that "pedestrians have no rights which Jehus are bound to respect," either on the crosswalk or the pavé; but still it would be an excellent thing, now and then, for the Superintendent of Hacks to read to the drivers of public vehicles the following section, which they will find on page 399 of the Corporation Ordinances, revised edition, 1866 :- "Every backney coach or carriage, when driven or used in the night, shall have fixed upon some conspicuous part of the outside thereof two lighted lamps, with plain glass fronts and sides, and having the number of the license of the owner of such hackney coach or carriage in plain, legible figures, at least two inches in length, and no other figure or device, painted with black paint, upon each of the said lamps in such a manner that the same may be distinctly seen and known when the said hackney coach or carriage may be standing or driven." This is an excellent provision, and it has a penalty attached, if it were only carried out-a matter which we trust will hereafter be fully attended to by Marshal Tappan and his subordinates, directly and indirectly, for this reason:-It costs much less to keep lamps supplied with oil while lighted for four or five hours of a night than it would the people to have a half dozen or so "crowners' 'quests" held every morning over the bodies of gentlemen and ladies and children murdered in the dark by being trampled upon by horses' feet and then run over and crushed into undistinguishable masses of flesh, blood and bone by vehicles furiously driven by drunken and foul-monthed whips. The cabs and coaches licensed to carry passengers in the Park are permitted to charge good round sums, and we think the Commissioners thereof would greatly please the public if they would instruct their Park keepers not to permit vehicles of any kind to enter the grounds after the sun has set that do not fully comply with the section above quoted of the municipal law regulating hackney coaches and cabs.

In the HERALD of yesterday we reproduced a letter which has appeared in the Florence Nazione, and which is said to have been written by the Count de Chambord, Henri de Bourbon, to the ex-King of Naples on the occasion of the marriage of the brother of the latter, the Count di Girgenti, with Maria Isabella, Infanta of Spain. The letter bears the date of May 21. The epistle is partly congratulatory. It is chiefly, however, a wail of sorrow over the fallen fortunes of the House of Bourbon. His ex-Majesty of Naples is a companion in tribulation. The Bonaparte dynasty is mentioned only indirectly; but it is not difficult to understand what the Count means by "usurpation." The letter, if genuine, is valuable chiefly from the fact that it proves that if there was ever any truth in the report that a compact had been signed between him and the princes of the House of Orleans, in 1853, by which the claims of both houses were merged, the Count de Paris, the chief of the House of Orleans, being thus considered the representative of all the Bourbons, no such compact now exists. In the event, therefore, of the death of Louis Napoleon we shall have a scramble for the French throne not only between the Bonapartes and the Bourbons, but between the Bourbons themselves, younger and elder. We regard this letter as one of many indications that France has not yet seen the end of her

CHASE'S ANTECEDENTS. - Chief Justice Chase has always been democratic in his politics, except upon the slavery question. He was educated a democrat and was a prominent member of the organization. In 1840 he separated from his party on the anti-slavery issue and supported Harrison for President. On the death of Harrison he became the leader of the abolition or liberty party in Ohio, fighting both the democrats and the old line whigs on the free soil and free men issue, but on all others adhering firmly to his democratic principles. He never affiliated with the whigs and

was only a republican so far as the negro streed. Now that slavery is Jacobin revolutionists.

THE COAST OF BRAZIL.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Geo graphical and Statistical Society was held last even-ing at Cooper Institute, in the rooms of the associa-tion. Professor Hartt, of Vassar College, Pough-keepsie, late geologist and naturalist of the Agassis expedition to Brazil, delivered a discourse on "The Coast of Brazil; its Geography, Geology and Natural Charles P. Daly presided at the meeting

essor Agassiz on his first trip to Brazil. He would first speak of the physical features of this region from Rio Janeiro to the mouth of the Amazon. The world was divided into three agos—axote, or the lifeless age; zoic or the age of life, and cozoic, or the age of the dawn of life. He would give a history of from Rio Janeiro to the mouth of the Amazon. The world was divided into three ages—azoic, or the world was divided into three ages—azoic, or the lifeless age; zoic or the age of life, and exocit, or the growth of the eastern coast of Brazil. Professor Agessiz had first marked out the ancient outlines of South America. The oldest parts of this country were two immense plateaux on the eastern side, that forming Brazil being granite, gneiss and slates. These rocks had been upheared so as to form an elevated land. The mountains were composed mostly of gneiss and of a similar character to that which formed this island. It was formed in the eozoic age. In the Silurian age the outline of the continent was somewhat marked out. There was dry land, however, before this age. Leaving the sea and passing liniand, there was reached drat a verge of country, then the plateaux, then slates and other rocks reasonabling the gold-bearing slates of Nova Scotta. They were beds of metamorphosed shells deposited in the Silurian age. Here were some of the most valuable gold deposits. About two hundred years ago an enterprising people in this country discovered gold in the sands of one of the rivers of Brazil. In the head waters of the river Good Success, as its name implies, diamonds were found, the search for which drew away stention from the gold deposits. This section of country was cut up with many deep valleys with steep sides. Here quarts veins were found which contained gold. Over the hills and valleys. Over this also was a bed of red clay. The two latier resulted from the grinding up of these rocks by the base of a glacier. In mining the clay and gravel were first broken up and washed on the spot. The nuggets of gold obtained here were sometimes nicely crystalline, the others were masted and ground. The former were obtained from the quartz or rivers, but the latter had been exposed to glacial action. The glacial phenomens of Brazil was produced by land ice, and the loose materials there were the result of the grinding action of

LECTURE ON VACCINATION.

A lecture was delivered last evening before a small audience at the rooms of the New York Medi cal Journal Society, No. 58 Madison avenue, by Dr. John R. Garrish, on the subject of "Vaccination and Revaccination." The speaker gave a highly interesting account of the early method and discovery of inoculation and the subsequent introduction of vac-cination as invented and practised by Dr. Jenner, together with statistics showing the gratifying results that had attended its application in England, France, Prussis and the United States. The scourge of smailpox had now become a disorder that could be contended against with almost absolute certainty of success, and was in very rare instances only fatal unless engendered by habits of great incaution, which was simost invariably the cause of its assuming, in this advanced era of its treatment, an epidemic form. It was the speaker's opinion, based upon careful observation and experience, that as a rule vaccination was resorted to when the subject was of rather tender age, and that its effects were not by any means as beneficial to the system as when those who were operated upon were of maturer years. At present children were vaccinated while yet the merest infants, and he believed that its application would be far more gratifying if resorted to when the frame and physical system had become more determined. The principle of revaccination he considered as eminently proper and wise, and it should by all means become of more general adoption. In vaccinating experience had convinced him that the too common together with statistics showing the gratifying reexperience had convinced thin that the flesh with the system of cutting or cicatrizing the flesh with the lancet was not attended with results as satisfactory as in cases where the skin was excoriated or reach the flesh because of the flesh with the system of the flesh with the flesh with the system of the flesh with the moved carefully so as merely to reach the fles neath. The reason of this was that the dis incised wound caused too great a flow of blood, nesta. The reason of this was that the distinct incised wound caused too great a flow of blood, and thereby prevented the virus from infusing the system. He would recommend the use of a very duil, but well pointed lancet, and that the skin should be removed only sufficiently to produce a slight discharge of blood. He had used a variety of

silight discharge of blood. He had used a variety of instruments invented for vaccination purposes and was of the fixed opinion that they were all inferior to a lancet in the condition described. The virus should, he believed, also be applied in the lymph form as preferable to the "crust," there being far less probability of its having perished, and particularly so in a city like New York, where virus in the lymph state could be readily obtained.

The lecturer at the close of his remarks exhibited a large collection of instruments invented for the purpose of facilitating vaccination, and white commending the high degree of ingenuity and mechanism displayed in their principles and manufacture, claimed that they are of little or no practical utility or benefit. The original of Jenner's treatise on vaccination and inoculation was also exhibited and examined by gentlemen present with great apparent interest.

SUDDTING AFFRAY AT PHILADELPHIA

Attempted Assassination of the Brother of John

PHILADRIPHIA, June 12, 1848 A terrible attempt at assassination was committed at midnight in the Fifth ward, the difficulty occurring at the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets cause being from political difficulties, and the victim Thomas Heenan, a brother of John C. Heenan, the celebrated pugilist. The following are the particu-lars:—It appears that Heenan has for some time

celebrated pugilist. The following are the particulars:—It appears that Heenan has for some time been the bone of contention among certain parties in the Fifth ward in consequence of his exposure of certain whiskey speculations. At half-past eleven last night Heenan was in the tavern of Michael J. Sullivan, at the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, when Jerry Eaton, well known to the sporting fraternity of New York, Sugar Jim, and another person whose name is unknown at present, entered the saloon, and the following conversation ensued:—

JERRY EATON—"Hello, old chap, you are here I see. When Phillips gets right we will warm you." (Phillips is the proprietor of a saloon on Front street, and was recently stabbed by a sailor.)

HRENAN—"Understand, men, that I do not want any difficulty. I am here merely to take a drink."

The party then retired, but soon came back with reinforcements, nine men in all, well armed with revolvers. Heenan saw they were armed, and said, "Gentlemen, I don't use such things. I prefer my flst as a weapon." There was a continuation of the first altercation, but the party retired to a saloon kept on the other side of the street by a man named James Smith. Unfortunately, a young friend of Heenan's, in eadeavoring to pacify the crowd, followed them. Heenan crossed the street in order to preyent his friend from interfering, when nine revolvers were levelled and twelve shots were fired at him. A ball entered the abdomen of Heenan, causing a hemorrhage. He was quickly removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital by his friends, but his condition is extremely critical, the flow of blood being continuous. The ball, however, was extracted, and there are slight prospects of his recovery.

Jerry Eaton, who was fourd standing by the side of Heenan, immediately surrendered himself to the authorities. The rest of the party endeavored to make their escape and fied to a tavern kept by Jim Trainer, alias "sugar Jim," on Prime street, above Pierson was badly injured by the balrender, who struck him with a board a

COUNTERPRIT NATIONAL CURRENCY.-Twenties altered from fives, on the First National Bank of Boston were reported in circulation yesterday in Erocklyn and some sections of this city.